



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Fannin's 'Check List of British Columbia Birds.*'—In this list 308 species and subspecies are enumerated as occurring in British Columbia. Most of the records are based on the author's own observations, although some are entered upon the authority of several of his friends, and others are taken from Chapman's report on the Streator Collection, from Ridgway's Manual, and from other published sources. Under each species brief notes are given upon its abundance, seasons of occurrence, and distribution in the Province, with occasionally some remark upon its habits. The List closes with a short appendix describing the character of the country in different parts of the Province, and giving some valuable tables of rain and snow fall. The work is illustrated with an uncolored lithograph of *Falco columbarius suckleyi*.

Mr. Fannin's records enable him to extend the range of a number of species, especially among the water birds, considerably beyond what has been generally supposed to be their limits. On the other hand we note that he occasionally admits to the List some name that does not at present meet with general acceptance,—*Dendroica æstiva morcomi* and *Æchmophorus clarkii* are examples,—and it seems not unlikely that his further researches may lead him to change his views as to the identity of one or two of the subspecies he has recorded. He regrets that as yet a list of the birds of British Columbia must necessarily be incomplete, and he expresses the hope that the present List may "stimulate further and more careful research." In spite of the large amount of information he has now given us, there is, of course, a great deal yet to be learned, and the Province offers attractive fields which are still virgin soil to the ornithologist.—C. F. B.

Chapman on the Birds of Corpus Christi.†—In five or six weeks of March and April spent in a field where others had been before him Mr. Chapman succeeded in finding much that was new and interesting to repay his efforts.

After a brief sketch of the character of the vegetation and of the birds frequenting the different growths, followed by some observations on the spring migration and the faunal position of "southwestern" Texas, comes the main portion of the paper, 'Remarks on certain species observed.' Under this head are given various interesting notes upon thirty-four species. These relate in great part to the habits of the birds. One new subspecies is described, *Cardinalis cardinalis canicaudus*, its habitat being stated as "southwestern Texas, south into northeastern

*Check List | of | British Columbia Birds | by | John Fannin, Curator Provincial Museum, Victoria, B.C. | Associate Member American Ornithologists' Union. | September, 1891. | [Seal] | Victoria, B.C.: | Printed by Richard Wolfenden, Printer to the Queen's | Most Excellent Majesty. Pp. xiv, 49. Pl.

†On the Birds observed near Corpus Christi, Texas, during parts of March and April, 1891. By Frank M. Chapman. Bulletin American Museum of Natural History, Vol. III, No. 2, Art. XXII, pp. 315-328.